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Name =

Shahab ali

ID = 13801

Teacher =

mam nadra

Date = 24-6-2020

subject: pharmacology II

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Ans: (1) Cryotherapy:

An a medical therapy the cryotherapy is the general or local use of temperature or the removal of heat from body part or surface.

Effect of cryotherapy:
on-pain:

As we know that cold have large diameter of nerve fiber and pain have small diameters of nerve fiber.

when we apply cold/ice to the body. so cold nerve fiber activated and its have large diameter its compress

(2)

or inhibit the pain nerve fiber because it's have small diameter this way cryotherapy decrease pain.

Effect on edema:-

when we apply ice/cold on the body initially it cause vasoconstriction and preserve the heat in this way we reduce the edema.

Synergistic effects:-

That we administered cryotherapy with NSAID will increase action of cryotherapy e.g glucocorticoid - aspirin

Antagonist effect:-

increase local edema e.g cholinergic agonist, peripheral vasodilator.

Ans 1

(3)

Therapeutic application of systemic heat:-

decreased the joint and muscle stiffness joint muscle stiffness in the high/large area of the body.

Agents that effect its therapeutic response:-

when we administer analgesic opioid are non-opioid and skeletal muscle relaxant it will exacerbate means increase of effect systemic

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heat. But some times it cause hypotension.



Ans: (2)

main function of menstrual cycle to stimulate ovaries to produce an ovum for fertilization and prepare the endometrium of uterus for ovum implantation

Menstrual cycle phases:

- (1) Follicular phase In this phase follicle stimulating hormone is released by anterior pituitary which is dominant and other hormone release in this phase is estrogen.
- (2) Ovulation LH hormone in this phase is dominant but a smaller FSH secretion also occurs in this phase of menstrual cycle.
- (3) Luteal phase - dormant estrogen and progesterone but vascular and glandular secretions also occur.
- (4) Corpus luteum regression and termination of cycle - If fertilization doesn't occur the corpus luteum starts regress because of continuous absence of gonadotropin (LH, FSH), finally

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The endometrium begin to slough off and bleeding start (the female reproductive cycle) onset of menstrual cycle bleeding show the end of one cycle and the beginning of next one.



Ans: (3)

When cortisol are released in the body they increased proteins, lipid and glucose breakdown and a result they released fatty acid and amino acid in the body. Two units are used in the gluconeogenesis which are used in the process of gluconeogenesis. Then they released glucose inside the body and increased the synthesis of glucose, lipids and protein breakdown and store in liver in the form of glycogen which is used in liver to produced glucose.

Cortisol :- \rightarrow Fat cells \rightarrow decreased glucose uptake \rightarrow increase fat breakdown \rightarrow free fatty acid \rightarrow gluconeogenesis \rightarrow decreased glucose \rightarrow decreased glycogen.

Cortisol:

muscle cell \rightarrow decreased glucose uptake \rightarrow increased protein breakdown \rightarrow released amino acid \rightarrow gluconeogenesis \rightarrow uptake glucose glycogen.

Ans 2

(B)

It is the class of steroid hormones that regulates water and salt balance. Aldosterone is the primary mineralocorticoid which promote sodium and potassium transport. When blood pressure are suddenly fall that change the the event of regulation, these angiotensin regulate the blood pressure by vasoconstriction and increased a circulatory response. It also help the prolong effect by stimulating aldosterone secretion from a kidney.

Aldosterone facilitates the sodium and water retention to maintain a plasma level in a blood.

Ans - (1) (4)

Type I diabetes

- Sudden
- Any age (mostly young)
- Thin or normal
- low or absent
- less prevalence
- It can be controlled with out injection.
- Insulin injection or insulin pump are treated
- Its auto-immune.

Type 2 diabetes

- Gradual
- mostly in adult (old age) or often obese
- Normal, decrease or increase
- absent
- more prevalent.
- some time possible to come off diabetes medication.
- some are cause genetically.
- Treatment is life style change.

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Ans: (4) (B)

Insulin Delivery devices:-

- = syringe
- = Insulin pen
- Insulin pump

Effective way of Insulin Delivery:-

As per my think the effective way of Insulin delivery is syringe. If we inject it become the part of blood stream and produce its effect in a less time or short time of periods of time.

Insulin are available in the form of:

① Rapid-acting Insulin:

It enter the blood stream in 10 minutes. It start work in 4 hours.

② Short-acting Insulin:

It enter the blood stream with 30 minutes and start work up to 6 hours.

⑦ Intermediat - acting:

reach to blood stream with in 2 hour and effective for 18 hours.

⑧ long - acting:

work within few hours keep glucose level even for about 24 hours.



Ans: ⑧

Intophoresis:

into - ion phoresis - transfer

Def:

Intophoresis is simply that transfers of ion into the body with help of electric current mechanism of action.

By applying the drugs molecule on the surface of skin the positive ion will move towards

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The negative ion and drug will move inside the skin and enhance drug absorption.

(B)

General mechanism of hormones release and inhibition

A person body need hormone. So according to the recognition of need hormones

directly release from the secretory cell into the Extracellular fluid from ECF it will move towards the target cell.

